"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

CITY OF WASHINGTON, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1857.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

By JAS. C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer. By JAS. C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

RUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED property at the corner of Funnsylvania avenue and Ninsteenth atcet—on Tuesday afternoon, January 5, at 4 o'clock, on the prense, by virtue of a deed of trust, dated November, 1864, and recorded in liber 4. A. S., Ne. 99, folios 376, ot see, one of the land records for galanting consumy, the subscriber will sell at public auction, to the highest hidder, the following described property, viz:

Beginning at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and 19th street, making thence weatveardly along the line of said avenue to the outer of the wall which divides the casternment bours of the recovery of the said of the control of

known as the "Seven Buildings" from the second house of the said row commencing from the east set thereof, thence northwardly along the centre of the said dividing wall, the yard wall, and along the west line of the saids alley to said 19th street; thence castwardly along the ine of said 19th street to the place of beginning, with the improvements, consisting of an excellent three-story brick dwelling-house, with brick stables, &c.

JAS. C. MCGUIRE,

os Chaud Froid decomais aux truffe Ballotina de Pigeon a la Geleo sellad d'Homand a la Bagnasia Vance a la Bata

De Vetter ar de Veau en Mandelnne Fend: Un de Veau en Mandelnne Timbale de Maccaroni a la Parision Timbale : a la Toulouse Voie au vet. a la Toulouse voie au vet. a la Toulouse à ail other Free. sh dishes that may be called for. My useal bill a li other Free. sh dishes that may be called for.

ders, 51 per day, weekly boarders, 55 per week.

J. G. WEAVER,

Collect. T's Office,

NOTICE is hereby given to all per one who have not paid their taxes for the present year, and to all who are in arrears for previous years, that at the expiration of a lay days from this date, or as soon threather as the avertisement can be prepared, off property on which the taxes may remain unpaid will be advertised and gold for the layer as the layer. Il property on which the taxes may cajoins, seed and sold for the taxes, as the law onjoins.

Those who do not wish to be put to the heavy expense attendant on the advertisement and sale are requested to pay in season.

JAMS F. HALIDAY,

WINTER ARRANGEMENT AT

C. GAUTHER'S FRENCH RESTAURANT.

THE subscriber, in order to accommodate the public, gives notice that he will furnish meals to weakly hoarders at the rate of \$7 per week.

Bills of fare will be farmished every day for the accommodation of such guests, and every facility will be given to guests to broakfast, time, and sup at such bours as will suit the convenience of every patron of the establishment.

n of the establishment. Breakfast from 8 till 12 o'clock. Dinner from 2 till 6 o'clock. Supper from 6 till 10 o'clock.

C. GAUTIER, Dec 2 - 3taw2w

OST LAND WARRANTS.—160-acro land war 1, 'ana',' is "used to Hannah Wax, No. 57 853, dated February 21 of, an'd Margar, 'Le A. Comming. No. 37,764, dated August 14th 56, have been lost, unblad, or stolen. All persons are hereby no do not to purchase the, "as I have flood a covent in the Jami office prevent the issue of s'ga." and made an application for dupl M SNYDER, to copies.

Firm o. "M. Snyder & Son, Bankers, Nov 29—codew." S88 Ps. "G. avenue, Washington, D. C. isted not to p

GOLD AND SILVER PURCHASED AT THE BEST RATES, FOREIGN BILLS OF J. CHANGE SOLD OF THE PRINCIPAL POINTS IN EUROPE IN SUA. TO SETT.

GOLD CURRENCY AND VIRGINIA CONEY accounts will be opened for depositors, payable in same funds or in gold, charging the current rates. Checks most be marked

ordingly.

Bonds and stocks sold on commission.
Uncurrent money bought and sold.
Land warrants purchased at the highest rates.
SWESTY, RETERNHOUSE, FANT, & CO., Dec 4 3m; ods asperand will a milk spots of

THE HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN WAR, by Henry Tyrroll, esq., 3 vols. avo. illustrated with steel en-ravings, maps, plans, &c. London. Hindustan, its Landscapes, Palaces, Temples, Tourise, &c., I vol.;

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The above works are finely bound in ball Turkey and full Turkey
Morooco binding, extra gilt, and splandidly illustrated with steel engravings.
Dec 16

FOR SALE, on reasonable terms, a commodious and ambatantially built brick twelling boars, with back building attached, in Franklin row, which is one of the most beautiful and desirable locations in Washington. The house contains twelve rooms and two ceilars, both rooms, but and cold waster; gas, &c.; and has a stable for three horses, carriags-house, with les visuals' rooms above tow-house, wood-house, and choice fruit trees. The house will be sold with an without the two qualable building sizes. Givening

POLLARD WEBB.

cholora," "The improved Kentucky sheep, "Agreematical conleges and farm schoole," and "The agricultural politics of our country,"

Public notice will be given of the time when the discussion of each
of the above-named topics will be commenced, dentlemen having other topics pertinant to the advancement of agricultura, which
they may wish to introduce or to have discussed, will please refer
them to the executive committee, through the secretary, that a place
may be assigned them on the peogramms.

Propositions from cities at which the next annual exhibition of the
society is desired will be received and considered.

The business office of the society is in Toda's Marble Building, one
door west of Brown's Rotel, Pennsylvania avenue, where all interested in the cause of agricultural improvement are invited to call
when in Washington city. Agricultural newspapers directed to the
secretary will be there placed on all for public inspection, and contributions of agricultural works for the library are solicited. Models
or drawings of agricultural implements or machinery, if sent free of
expense, will be placed on exhibition.

Uentlemen who may wish to become life members of the society
can do so by paying or remitting tan dollars to the treasurer, Hon. B.
B. French, Washington city. This will entitle them, without any further payments, to the full privileges of membership—among these
are: free admission to all exhibitions of the society, the annual volumss of published Transactions, and the large and elogant diploms.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, President.

Samuel P. Hoover's Boot, Shoe, and Trunk Establishment.

OME and see the assortment of boots, shoes, and

Ladies' guiters at \$1, misses' old style shoes 25 to 50 cents Gentlemen's patent leather and call' boots and Congress Gentlemen's patient leather and calf boots and congress gamers at \$2.50, regular prices \$6.

Boots and shoes for boys and youths at the reduced price of 75 cents to \$1.50.

Lathes Congress water-proof gaiters for \$1.75.

Morrocco double-soled boots at \$1, heeled 75 cents.

Can and see in yourserve.

Ladica' snow and mer's water-proof shoes.

Glietenous and French-worked slippers.

Glietenous and French-worked slippers and slippers.

Servants' shoes and boots of all descriptions.

At the fron Hall Boot and Shoe Store,

THE voters of the several wards will please take notice that the assessors will attend at the places designated be-

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D'IVERNOIS' HOTEL. WASHINGTON, D. C.

tablishment is newly furnished and arranged on the m ern and improved principle, with private apartments for either ladies or gentlemen. 62 The bar is supplied with the choicest of wines and liquors.

164 and cold lunch from 11 e clock, a. m., until 12, m.

Nov 22—61

A NOTHER immense lot of Paper Dolls, also paper furniture, parts 1 and 2, just received at TAYIOR & MAURY'S

Dec 13—41 Bookstore, Penn. av., near Ninth street.

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND OTHERS,

land, to be held in severalty, and were provided with ample means for educational purposes. Under the liberal legislation of the State they can attain to citizenship, and it is hoped that, by a discreet and judicious supervision of their affairs on the part of the general government, and auch co-operation as may be requisite by the authorities of the State, aided by the kindness and benevolence of her citizens, they may soon be prepared for the enjoyment of that high privilege.

The treaty of 1854 with the Menomonees, and that of 1856 with the Stockbridges of Wisconsin, released those tribes from their engagements to emigrate west of the Mississippi, to which they were opposed, and located them in other positions within the State, where it is hoped they will improve, and eventually become fitted for and invested with citizenship.

The small band of Oneidas, formerly of New York, remain in the vicinity of Green Bay, where they were placed by the treaty of 1837. They are advanced in civilization, and there is no good reason why they should not thrive

by the treaty of 1837. They are advanced in civilization, and there is no good reason why they should not thrive and prosper, if the State authorities would rigidly prohibit the traffic with them in ardent spirits.

By the treaties of September 30, 1854, and February, 23, 1855, the great Chippewa tribe, residing in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the northern peninsula of Michigan, ceded nearly the whole of the lands owned by them to the government: there being set apart for the different bands, however, a suitable number of reservations, limited in extent, where it should be the policy to concentrate and confine them, and every exertion, used to

trate and confine them, and every exertion used to induce them to adopt the habits and pursuits of civilized life.

The other Indians in Minnesota consist of the various bands of the Dacotaha, or Sioux, and the Winnebogoes; the latter located in the southern portion of the Territory, and reported to be doing well. The agent is, however, of opinion that their reservation is too large, and that it would contribute materially to their advancement to

it would contribute materially to their advancement to reduce it, and to assign them a limited quantity of land in severalty, so as to give them an idea of individual property, and a greater incentive to personal exertion and industry.

The principal body of the Sioux consist of the four bands of Med-a-wah-kan-toans and Wah-pah-coo-tahs, known as the lower or Mississippi Sioux, and the Wah-pah-toans and Se-sec-toans, or Upper Sioux. These are located on two reservations set apart for them by the treaties of July and August, 1851, where strenuous efforts are being made to induce them to improve their habits and condition.

It was a small outlawed and reckless hand of these Indians that committed the murders and outrages at the white settlement at Spirit Lake in March last, but who, on the requirement of the department, have since been

With large reservations of fertile and desirable land, entirely disproportioned to their wants for occupancy and support, it will be impossible, when surrounded by a dense white population, to protect them from constant disturbance, intrusion, and spollation by those on whom the obligations of law and justice rest but lightly; while their large annuities will subject them to the wiles and machinations of the inhuman trafficker in ardents spirits, the unprincipled gambler, and the greedy and avaricious trader and speculator.

Their reservations should be restricted so as to contain only sufficient land to afford them a comfortable, surrout

only sufficient land to afford them a comfortable support by actual cultivation, and should be properly divided and assigned to them, with the obligation to remain upon and cultivate the same.

served to the government, when any of them become sufficiently intelligent, sober, and industrious, to grant them patents for the land so assigned to them, but leasable or alienable only to members of the tribe, until they

be taught to till the soil and to labor in the mechanical shops than to have even a common school education.

The adult Indians should be encouraged to cuitivate the hands assigned to them, each to have the exclusive control, under the tribal right, of his own possessions, and of the products of his own labor; and, to encourage them to part with their children willingly to be instructed at the manual labor schools, and in the mechanical shops, the surplus productions of the one, or profits of the other, should be divided among the parents of the children who aided to produce them. All these arrangements should be under the exclusive control of the department, as well as the annuities, so far as they can be withdrawn from

dian that committed the murders and outsides a complise them the Spirit Lake in March last, but who, on the requirement of the department, have since been severely punished by their brethren for their lawless and atroclous conduct; this having been determined to be a better course than to cause the chastisement to be inflicted by our troops.

A portion of the Indians embraced within the two agencies for the tribes on and in the vicinity of the upper and headwaters of the Missouri river have within the pass as two thousand of them having, it is estimated, been carried off by that disease; otherwise nothing of an unwandering Sioux, with the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, Mandans, Assinaboines, and Crows, all within the lower, and the Blackfest, who are within the the upper agency. But small portions of the country occupied by them are suited of the gramment, and the Blackfest, who are within the the upper agency. But small portions of the country occupied by them are suited of the gramment and the Blackfest, who are within the the upper agency. But small portions of the country occupied by them are suited of the gramment and the Blackfest, who are within the the upper agency. But small postions of the country occupied by them are suited of the gramment and the Blackfest, who are within the the rechain of the gramment and the Blackfest, who are within the own and the Blackfest, who are within the bear and the Blackfest, who are within the the rechain of the country occupied by them are suited of the gramment and the Blackfest, who are within the own and the Blackfest, who are within the the receivable and the passage of the passage of the mandans and the arry out the objects of the welfare of the Indians. Power should be conferred on the agent of the government, and none should be conferred on the acquire from them the 800,000 the welfare should be conferred on the agent of the passage of the matter should be contained to accomplish the objects of the methan and none and the series of the ludians. Power should be confe

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PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

REPORT OF THE CONNISSIONER OF IN.

DIAN APPARES.

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should proceed to Florida on the duty referred to before completing the payments in his district, he was, with the sanction of the President, directed to turn over the unaid moneys in his hands to the agents for the tribes to whom they belong for payment.

whom they belong for payment.

While on the subject of payments to Indians, I beg leave to call attention to the evil effects of per capita payments, which system has been in force for some years. The great body of the Indians can be managed only through the chiefs. The per capita system breaks down the latter, reduces them to the level of the common indians, and destroys all their influence. It thus disorganizes, and leaves them practically without a domestic avarenment; lessons their respect for authority, and government; lessens their respect for authority, and binnis their perceptions of the necessity and advantages of any proper and effective system of governmental organ-ization; turning them backward, instead of leading them ished control and influence of the chiefs there is increased lawlessness on the part of the members, and hence the greater number of outrages on the persons and property of other Indians and our citizens. Nor is the per capital payment system of any protection or advantage to the individual Indian. His share of the annuity is known beforehand, and it is an easy matter to induce him in advance to gamble it off, or pledge it for whiskey or articles of no material use to him, and at or after the payment to take or collect the amount from him. The distribution of the money should be left to the chiefs so ment to take or collect the amount from him. The dis-tribution of the money should be left to the chiefs, as far at least as to enable them to punish the lawless and unruly by withholding it from them, and giving it to the more orderly and meritorious. They should be al-lowed to report on the conduct of the individuals of the tribe, being as far as possible held responsible therefor; and the agent to pay the money according to a grad-uated scale, having reference to the industrious habits and good conduct of individuals, as he should find to be inst, reserving to him the right to inquire into the action just, reserving to him the right to inquire into the action of the chiefs whenever complaint shall be made, and to change or modify such action whenever he may dis-

should be had upon the treaties heretofore made with the Quapaws, the Senecas, and the Senecas and Shawnees, re-siding adjacent to the southwestern corner of Missouri, which were submitted for the consideration of the Senate

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The COUNTRY PAPER is published tri-weekly during the

feelings towards the United States alenated to such an extent by the Mormons that in any difficulties with the latter a large portion of them may be found on the side of those enemies of our government and laws. Such a state of things has been apprehended by this office for some time, as will be seen from the accompanying copies of reports upon the subject from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to your predecessor in 1855.

Indian Affairs to your predecessor in 1855.

The superintendent for California reports that universal peace prevails among the tribes throughout the State, "that not a hostile sentiment is entertained by the Indians in any portion of the State, and a general feeling of security pervades the entire white population." He further states that "the progress of the reservations is attended with as great a degree of success as could be expected or desired by the most sanguine friend of that system;" that "the Indians perform with entire willingness all the labor required;" and that "the progress they have made in acquiring a knowledge of the pursuits of industry is remarkable and in the highest degree encouraging to the friends of the system of subsisting Indians by their own labor." Among other interesting evidences of this creation the wheat crop of this year, consisting of over ten thousand bushels, was entirely harvested, threshed, sacked, and hauled to the storchouse by the Indians, at-tended only by two white men as overseers.

An extreme drought has cut off the crop on the reservations in the southern part of the State, and additional expense may have to be incurred to save the Indians from suffering from that cause, which every effort is being ade to prevent.

made to preyent.

Five reservations in all have been established, viz: Sebastion or Tejon, Klamath, Nome Lakee, Mendocino, and Fresno farm, on which about 11,239 Indians have been colonized, and are in course of being successfully trained to habits of industry. From the representations of the superintendent there must be a marked difference in the habits and condition of those who have settled on the reservations and those who have not yet submitted themselves to this beneficent plan for their preservation and improvement. A most reprehensible practice has prevailed to some extent in California of kidnapping Indian children and selling them for servants. This practice has been confined to a few persons, and I am happy to say that it has been condemned and discountenanced by the great mass of the people. There have, however, been some difficulties growing out of it; but energetic measures having been adopted by the government to suppress it, and some of the parties engaged in it having been convicted and sent to the penitentiary, it is believed that there will not be a renewal of these troubles. A large number of chains have been received for these reasons. ring the years 1851 and 1852, which have not been paid for want of appropriations, but which have been constantly pressed on this office. Attention was called to this matter by Commissioner Lea, on the 7th April, 1852, in a communication to the Secretary of the Interior, in which he recommended that an appropriation should be made to enable the department to investigate the claims. On the 13th of the same month, in response to a resolution of the Senate, he renewed this recommendation, but no action was taken by Congress in reference to it until 1854, when, by the act of 29th July of that year, a special appropriation of \$183,833, with interest thereon from the first day of June 1851, at the rate of ten per centum per when, by the act of 29th July of that year, a special appropriation of \$183, \$25, with interest thereon from the first day of June, 1851, at the rate of ten per centum per annum, was made to pay John Charles Fremont, who was one of the claimants; Congress having thus acknowledged the validity of these claims. I beg leave to renew the recommendation of Commissioner Lea, that they should be investigated with a view to their final settlement. As the matter stands at present, some of the con missioners are charged with large sums of money, and of affairs as to make these expenditures necessary in or-der to avert an indian war, and that their action did have that effect, it is proper that their conduct should be in-vestigated, and, if found justifiable, that they should be

I would invite special attention to the report of the su-perintendent for Oregon and Washington, from which it appears to be manifest that our relations with the Indians in those Territories are in a very critical condition, and that under the existing state of things there is a constant lia-bility to a general outbreak on their part from any disturbing cause, which must involve the expenditure of millions to subducthem, as well as the most lamentable loss of life and property, by the insufficiently protected white inhabitants. The non-ratification of the treaties and material decrease of expense. The same officer estimates for next year is \$91,707.50. The same officer estimates for next year is \$91,707.50. The same officer estimates and that that for the succeeding year will not be so great by about \$30,900.

This is the only practicable system for redeeming the white inhabitants. The non-ratification of the treaties heretofore made, to extinguish their title to the lands to have produced no little disappointment, and the continued extension of our settlement into their territory, stated and otherwise provided for and made comfortable until they gradually settle down and commence to work for their own support, which experience has demonstrated they can be induced to do. In the end it is the most and they gradually settle down and commence to work for their own support, which experience has demonstrated they can be induced to do in the end it is the most and they concerned.

The resources at first, because the Indians are compelled to live by plunder, and hence the frequent are compelled to live by plunder, and hence the frequent dispersed condition the numerous military posts that have frequently to be undertaken to hold them in check, together to be kept up, and the costly expeditions that have frequently to be undertaken to hold them in check, together or with the sums which the government is bound to pay for losses sustained from their depreciations, probably involve an amount to an expense far greater than would be necessary to solice and colonize them.

The Indians of New Mexico are beginning to have some understanding and appreciation of our power and two their preservation and velfare, as well as for the interests and security of our frontier citizens. A favorable commencement has been made, and liberal appropriations by Congress are necessary to carry out the policy in the continued of the present of the superintendent for the continued of the present of the superintendent for the continued of the present of the continued and appreciation of the results of the s

Referring to the report of the superintendent for the Referring to the report of the superintendent for the southern superintendency, who has elaborately and ably discussed the subject in its application to the Indians of his district, I urgently repeat the recommendation of my inamediate predecessor, that there he an early and complete revision and codification of all the laws relating to Indian affairs, which, from lapse of time and material changes in the location, condition, and circumstances of the most of the tribes, have become so insufficient and unsuitable as to occasion the greatest embarrasement and difficulty in conducting the business of this branch of the public service. public service.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedicat

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON.